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Now is the time to plant Vegetables and Flower Seeds. To ensure a good yield buy your seeds from an old, reliable firm. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

JAY & CO. store 18 Broad Street, Nursery 225 Cook St.

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 104

VICTORIA, B.C. THURSDAY APRIL 5 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

WELLINGTON and COMOX  
HOUSEHOLD  
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Telephone 83  
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SEE OUR NEW  
**SASH BELTS..**  
CHALLONER & MITCHELL,  
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In Good Season.

MONTSERRAT  
LIME JUICE.

Hudson's Bay Co.

Importers and Wholesale Merchants.

What It Means.



To always please our customers and give them no cause for complaint. All orders are executed promptly without mistakes or substitutes.

It means our policy of selling honest goods ALL the time at the lowest prices pays in the long run.

Granulated Sugar.....19lbs for \$1.00.  
New Jam (lb. each).....45c.  
Peaches.....20c. Tin  
Pears.....20c. Tin  
Plums.....20c. Tin  
Apricots.....20c. Tin  
Early Rose Potatoes.....1.00 Sack

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

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Have just received a large supply of

Flags and Bunting,

FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co'y, Ltd.

On account of whom it may concern and to cover advances.

We will sell by

AUCTION

.ON..

Friday, April 6th

AT 2 P.M.

In the Salerooms, Langley Street,

Elegant Furniture and Effects

Comprising in part: Oak, Cherry and Ash Bed Sets; Oak and other Shuttered and Double Bedsteads; Fine Wire Mattresses; fine Shut-up Bed Lounges; In Velvet; Oak Easy and Rocking Chairs; Mahogany ditto; fine Oak Centre Tables; Mahogany ditto; fine Birds Eye Maple ditto; Walnut Extension Dining Table; Walnut Sideboard; A Set of the Oak Dining Chair with another seat; a fine hand carved massive Solid Oak Hall Stand, 14 yards wide with fine Plate Glass Back; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Albion Cooking Stove; Household Crockery and Utensils, etc., etc.

This is a good opportunity for parties furnishing to secure very desirable furniture. Goods on view Thursday night and Friday morning.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMPANY LTD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

Auctions conducted in all parts of the district. Furnished houses purchased for cash on moment's notice. Offices Toronto Avenue. Sale rooms Langley St. Telephone 683.

For the 16th.

FISHING TACKLE.

A complete Stock of all kinds at

87 GOVT ST. FOX'S.

W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

Under instruction from a gentleman changing his place of residence, I will sell without reserve.

Next Friday at 2 p.m.

DESIRABLE

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.

AUCTION

AT CITY AUCTION MART, 73 YATES ST.

Friday April 6 at 2 p.m.

A Great Assemblage of

Household and Office Furniture,

ALSO LADIES' AND GENTS' BICYCLES.

No reserve.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST.

POMMERY, Brut, Extra Sec, Sec.

Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

VEUVE CLICQUOT, Yellow Label.

Quarts and Pints.

DRY ROYAL, Quarts and Pints.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Limited

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. PHONES { Sales Dept. 111 General, 4.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.

Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia and London Eng., (70 Basinghall St., E.C.)

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS Wilkins & Co.'s Steel Wire Rope; Curtis & Harvey Sporting Powders; Pitchers, Ltd., Linseed Oils.

IMPORTERS OF Cement, Fire Brick, Flax Clay, Cannery Supplies, Bar, Sheet and Structural Steel and Iron.

GENERAL AGENTS IN B.C. FOR Royal Insurance Co.; London & Lancashire Co.; Standard Life Assurance Co.; London & Provincial Marine Insurance Co.; London Assurance Corporation (Marine); Western Assurance Co. (Marine); La Fonciere Compagnie D'Assurance (Marine); Swiss Marine Insurance Co.

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Houde's  
STRAIGHT CUT  
Cigarettes  
Manufactured by  
B. HOODE & CO.  
QUEBEC  
ARE BETTER THAN  
THE BEST.

WALL PAPERS.

Largest and best assorted stock ever shown in British Columbia, covering a selection from the full lines shown by the best makers of Wall Papers in the world. Samples sent to any part of the Province on application. All low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, VICTORIA, B.C.

Just Received.

WHITE AND PRINTED PIQUETS.  
LACE AND LENO STRIPED MUSLINS.  
VELVINGS, LACE CURTAINS, VALENCIENNES,  
TORCHON, ALL OVER AND FANCY LACES.

...LARGE ASSORTMENT....

Bought before recent advance in prices, and to be sold at old figures.

LENZ & LEISER.

Occidental Hotel,

ALEX ZIOKOVIC, Prop.  
COR. JOHNSON AND WHARF STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

This long established and favorably known hotel has been entirely renovated and improved.

The dining room has been supplied with the most modern fittings; the bedrooms have been re-constructed and furnished; the billiard and reading rooms improved; and the bar supplied with the very best brands of liquors, cigars and fresh ale, while the whole building has been repainted and repainted from top to bottom.

Rates: \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day, according to room.

Everything strictly first-class.

Telephone No. 14. P.O. Box 20.

Mining Shares.

200 PAYNE, at \$1.28.

J. F. FOULKE & CO., A. W. MORE & CO.,

35 FORT STREET.

MINING  
PROPERTIES  
FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT

Telephone 697.

BURPEE'S

EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES

Imported direct; don't delay, as we have only a few tons left. For sale only at

SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD.

City Market.

The Prince

Menaced.

Boy Anarchist at Brussels Fires

Two Shots at Prince of Wales.

attempts are contagious. On the other hand, those who are best acquainted with Ireland, contend that the only effect would be to increase the determination of the Irish that no untoward incident should mar the success of the Queen's visit.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Kettle River Railway Bill in the Balance—No Report on the Stumbles Mission.

Ottawa, April 4.—The fate of the Kettle River bill will be decided to-morrow. A vigorous lobby is in progress to-night.

Sir Louis Davies told Col. Prior today that it is not the intention to publish a report of Officer Stumbles, who visited British Columbia last year. He also said it is not intended to place additional tide gauges in that province. The records of the two existing gauges have not been read for years.

Mr. Maxwell has left for home owing to the illness of his mother. The Senate has adjourned until the 14th.

Dr. Borden told a deputation that mounted infantry corps will not be established in cities.

Cecil Rhodes

And Kekewich

Diamond Magnate and Military Commander Were Barely on Speaking Terms.

Urgent Appeal to Roberts Seems to Have Hastened Relief of Kimberley.

London, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Copenhagen this morning for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, which occurs on April 8th.

Brussels, April 4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at as the train was leaving the northern railroad station, but the shots missed His Royal Highness.

The would-be assassin is a thin man named Sipido, a resident of Brussels, 16 years of age. His pockets were found to be full of anarchist literature. He fired two shots at the Prince of Wales. The Princess of Wales and others were in the car but no one was touched. When examined by the railroad station officials Sipido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, that he didn't regret his act, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so.

Hearing the shots, the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down the would-be assassin's arm as he prepared to fire a third shot, and a number of persons threw themselves on the Prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man who was quite innocent was seized, roughly handled and beaten. After the Prince of Wales ascertained that the man who fired the shots had been arrested he declared himself and the Princess uninjured and the train started.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the Prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the Prince himself appeared at the window unharmed. Both the Prince and the Princess, however, had a very narrow escape.

The policeman on duty took Sipido in charge.

The latter appeared proud of his exploit, and seemed quite calm.

Sipido told the authorities that he lived in the Rue de la Forge, at Sainte Gilles, two miles south of Brussels.

The attack is condemned even at the

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# The Queen At Dublin.

(Continued from First Page.)

The whole scene was a counter part of a sixteenth century play. Then from the top of the gate came a fanfare of trumpets. The Queen was in sight. Out upon a scarlet cloth, laid Raleigh-like upon the muddy road, stepped the Lord Mayor and the corporation, their robes glowing in the bright sunshine and their wands and maces flashing brilliantly. The gate creaked open. The Earl of Denbigh rode through, then came the Life Guards, Ireland had not seen the Life Guards for over thirty years, and many were the curious comments made as they galloped past. Behind them were carriages containing the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley; the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters, accompanied by members of the court, and attended by mounted equestrians; in the end more Life Guards.

Amidst almost silence save for the echo of cheers and the hum of "God Save the Queen" from outside the city Save the Queen herself. Opponents, came the Queen herself. Opposite her in the carriage rode the Duke of Christian and Princess Henry of Batzenberg. The moment Her Majesty tenbergh. The moment Her Majesty passed the gate the enthusiasm broke out. Bands played; men cheered and shouted and sang, all bareheaded; and the women waved their handkerchiefs and struggled to get a better view, many of them even weeping for joy. Beside the Queen's carriage rode the Duke of Connaught, commander of the forces in Ireland. During the five minutes when the Queen was receiving and answering the address of welcome, there was scarcely a lull in the frantic cheers from the crowds. Frequently Her Majesty nodded; in fact she scarcely ceased nodding during the entire nine-mile drive. Princess Christian also took a prominent part in the ceremony, helping the Queen to take the sword, keys and casket containing the address, for despite her ability to go through the functions it was evident the Queen was very frail and weak.

After the Lady Mayoress had presented a bouquet to the Queen, the procession moved on. Behind Her Majesty came a dazzling escort of staff officers, more Life Guards and Dragoons, and finally the Inniskillings, who were loudly cheered as they moved into line. During the evening the Queen, through Sir Arthur Bigge, her private secretary, sent to the Lord Mayor a message saying that she was not over-fatigued by the morning's drive and had been deeply touched and gratified by the welcome she had received. The message concluded as follows: "Her Majesty looks forward with much pleasure to her stay in Ireland."

## ULL IN THE CAMPAIGN.

End of Cavalry Pursuit East of Bloemfontein—Cape Premier Assailed by Mob.

London, April 4.—General Colville and General French have given up the movement against the Boers east of Bloemfontein, and have rejoined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Roberts a vain thing to send from ten to twelve thousand of his best troops into the wilderness with a field transport in the direction of a right angle with his chosen line of advance. The Boers have probably moved elsewhere, and if to the southwest General Colville could easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following across the plains.

The enormously superior British forces appear inactive in every part of the war field waiting probably for the accumulation of material for a swift advance on the Transvaal frontier.

Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket square, Capetown, on Tuesday, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hoisted and tried to reach the parliament house protected by the police. The people shouted "traitor," but he succeeded in reaching the house.

Lord Roberts did not meet his wife at Capetown. She will proceed to Bloemfontein.

The permanent bridge at the Modder River station has been finished, and the first train passed over it on Tuesday.

The British garrison at Springfontain was roused at midnight on Monday by the information that the Boers in force were about to make an attack, but not a burgher appeared.

## TROOPS FOR RHODESIA.

Their Transport Across Portuguese Territory in Accordance With Treaty Rights.

Lisbon, April 4.—The question of the transport of British troops across Portuguese territory from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, into Rhodesia, having been brought up in the chamber of deputies, the foreign minister, Señor Beira, made the following statement:

"The transport of British soldiers by railroad from Beira to Umtali was requested by Great Britain and consented to by Portugal because the British government thereby only exercised a right recognized in the treaties between the two countries. The outbreak of war has not abrogated these treaties, which were concluded and signed prior to the war by Portugal in a spirit of loyalty. I have informed the Transvaal that Portugal has loyally adhered to neutrality and its interests. There could occur no more solemn occasion than the present to determine with Portugal whether it has maintained and loyalty for relations of cordiality and good will which there is reason to believe. Please God that these relations shall always be maintained."

## PREY FOR THE DEFENCES.

Prominent American Who Has Viewed Them Gives an Interesting Opinion.

New York, April 4.—Interviewed by the correspondent of the Herald, ex-Assistant Secretary Webster Davis said in part, with reference to his visit to Pretoria: "I viewed the defences of Pretoria and consider them impregnable. The line of hills surrounding the town bristle with high power Krupp and Creusot guns. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by ridges of rugged hills, affording most favorable opportunities of defence. While there I learned enough to show that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition."

## THE ALPHA AWAY.

**Pioneer Vessel** For Nome Sails Through With Passengers—The Agents' Announcement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 4.—The steamer Alpha sailed from here to-night, crowded with passengers and freight. Her agents gave out that the Alpha was bound for St. Michael. The passengers said they were going to Nome. The vessel carried the United States mails for Nome and had a customs officer aboard.

## A TORONTO FIRE.

Bryant Printing House Suffers With Several Smaller Industries.

Toronto, April 4.—(Special)—Fire tonight did between \$40,000 and \$50,000 damage to the building on Richmond street, near Bay, of which the main tenant was the Bryant Press Co. All the upper part of the building is badly gutted. The machinery on the lower that was saved. The Westminster publication, a Presbyterian weekly journal, is printed there, and was to issue the Easter number to-morrow. This will now be deferred.

There were several small manufacturing concerns carried on in the building, employing in all not less than 300 hands, who will all be thrown out of employment temporarily.

## LORD DUNDONALD.

Brilliant Cavalry Officer Who Has Once More Had Conspicuous Success.

From the London Daily Mail.

It has fallen to one of the most adventuresome and resourceful officers of Her Majesty's army to first enter Ladysmith after the four months' isolation from the world, bearing the welcome intelligence of the approach of General Sir Redvers Buller's relieving army. Colonel Lord Dundonald is a man of many parts, a soldier of brilliant repute, a dashing leader of cavalry, a man with an inherited love of adventure, and an inventor of weapons mere, and after executing six leaders of the Reform party, said she would no further. The sturdy opposition offered by the country to her proposed deposing of Kwang Hsu greatly surprised her, and she has now set at defiance the advice of her minister, and in rage returned to her natural polity. Jong Lu not long ago incurred her everlasting enmity by striking her favorite eunuch. She has now prepared a list of Reformers, whom she says must be made away with before the end of April. Among them are Weng Tung Ho, the Imperial tutor Shen Sing Peng; Wen Ting Shih, the ex-censor; Wang Cho, secretary of the board of rites; Shung Peh, another ex-censor; Thon Yen Thih, Kin Lien Shan, ex-manager of telegraphs at Shanghai; Kwang Yu Wei, and thirteen others, including prominent reform agitators in Victoria, Vancouver and San Francisco, making 30 in all. A longer list of "to live" is allowed other reformers, but it is stated authoritatively that a list of 300 has been prepared for the assassination department. Friends of reform in China are now making energetic appeals to Great Britain and the United States for assistance in their crusade. They claim to have many illustrious converts from the Emperor Kwang Hsu and the younger princes of the Imperial house, downards, yet they are not strong enough yet to match themselves against the Empress Dowager without promise of foreign assistance.

Cleo—if you don't take me to the Paris Exhibition I am sure I shall die.

Jack—that will be all right, dear. You know the souls of all good Americans are said to go to Paris when they die.—Judge.

"Your engine makes a queer coughing sound," remarked the lounging.

"Yes, sir," said the boy temporarily in charge of the machinery. "I guess it caught a cold that's settled in its steam chest."—Chicago Tribune.

## MARRIED.

RISSLAND—POWELL—On the 4th Inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. D. P. Knox, Miss Cellia Gertrude, youngest daughter of ex-Allemand F. L. Risland, of London, England, and the Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

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## Finance and Commerce

## STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 4.—The stock market again reflected strength to-day, orders for stocks coming from widely separated sources both by cables and telegraph. The demand showed a tendency to converge on a few stocks and strength was shifted from one group to another. Prices turned back from the highest level in the case of all the active stocks, under the influence of profit taking by the professional room traders on the day's advance. Closing quotations:

Ann. Coal.	367
Ann. Tob.	1074
Ann. Sugar.	108
A. T. & S. P. all paid.	284
A. S. & W.	56
B. & S. O.	85
B. R. T.	134
C. & O.	242
C. B. & Q.	125
Chicago Gas.	1075
C. R. I. & P.	1234
C. M. & St. P.	1234
Cont. Tob. com.	33
Cons. Gas. N. Y.	189
C. C. & St. L.	659
D. L. & W. rd.	1814
D. & H.	1184
D. & R. G. pfd.	745
Fed. Steel.	485
Gen. Elec.	1314
Jersey Central.	1104
J. & N.	864
Men. Cleve.	969
M. & T.	475
N. P. com. new.	1632
P. & R. pfd.	224
N. Y. C. & H.	158
Pac. Mail.	253
P. & R. all paid.	37
Sou. Ry. com.	203
Sou. Pac.	154
Tenn. C. & I.	415
U. S. Leather.	954
U. S. Rubber.	1236
U. P.	32
Wabash.	608
C. P. R. in London rd.	814
Com. Cable in Montreal	995
PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.	173
Chicago, April 4.—Wheat closed—April 69@75c. Corn—April 40@4c., May 41@4c., 69@67c. Corn—April 40@4c., May 41@4c., July 42@5c., Sept. 42@4c. Oats—May 25@4c., July 25@5c., Sept. 23@5c.	

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by Ben Williams & Co.) Chicago, April 4.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade:

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—

July . . . . . 6874 69% 6834 69%

May . . . . . 6754 6814 6712 68

Corn—

May . . . . . 3934 4114 3934 41%

Pork—

May . . . . . 13.00 13.35 13.00 13.20

Liverpool Wheat—

May . . . . . 58 10@4d . . . . . 58 10@4d

New York, April 4.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange:

Open. High. Low. Close.

Ann. Sugar . . . . . 1074 1094 1074 108

C. B. & Q. . . . . 133 1334 1324 1324

M. & St. P. . . . . 1204 1205 1205 1205

People's Gas. . . . . 109 1095 1074 1074

C. R. I. & P. . . . . 114 1144 1138 1134

Ann. Tob. . . . . 107 108 107 1074

U. P. pfd. . . . . 774 783 774 774

Tenn. C. & I. . . . . 654 665 654 654

Atchison com. . . . . 283 283 284 284

L. & N. . . . . 808 808 804 804

B. R. T. . . . . 72 74 714 73

U. P. com. . . . . 593 603 593 604

A. S. & W. . . . . 593 573 593 593

Money loaning at 4 per cent.

—

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Few important changes—Arrival of New Vegetables.

Only a few unimportant changes are to be noted in the market quotations for staples this week. The only game on the market is ducks (Brant) selling at \$5 per pair. There has been a slight decrease in the price of butter. Rhubarb, peas and water cress are early visitors to the market. The quotations follow:

Ottawa's Hungarian, per lb. \$5.00

Lake of the Woods, per lb. 5.00

O. K., per lb. 4.75

Snow Flakes, per lb. 4.75

Calgary, Hungarian, per lb. 5.00

Potato, per lb. 4.50

NNX Enderby, per lb. 5.00

—

Grafs—

Wheat, per ton . . . . . 28.00@30.00

Corn (whole), per ton . . . . . 26.00@28.00

Corn (cracked), per ton . . . . . 27.00@30.00

Oats, per ton . . . . . 26.00@28.00

Grain, per ton . . . . . 40@42

Hulled oats (B. & K.), 7lb sack . . . . . 4

Hulled oats (B. & K.), 7lb sack . . . . . 50

Feed—

Hay (bailed), per ton . . . . . 10.00@17.00

Straw, per half ton . . . . . 50@75

Middlings, per ton . . . . . 21.00@23.00

Barley, per ton . . . . . 20.00@22.00

Ground feed, per ton . . . . . 24.00@26.00

Vegetables—

Potatoes, per 100 lbs . . . . . 1.00@ 1.25

Cabbages, per bushel . . . . . 3

Cauliflower, per head . . . . . 10@ 15

Lettuce, 4 heads for . . . . . 2

Carrots, per lb. . . . . 2

Turnips, per lb. . . . . 2

Pens, per lb. . . . . 15

Celery, per bunch . . . . . 20

Tomatoes, per lb. . . . . 10

Peas, per lb. . . . . 10

Onions, per lb. . . . . 5

Rhubarb, per lb. . . . . 8

Asparagus, per lb. . . . . 10

Fish—

Salmon (smoked), per lb. . . . . 20@ 25

Salmon (canning), per lb. . . . . 50@ 75

Oysters (Olympian), per lb. . . . . 50

Oysters (Eastern), per pint . . . . . 25

Cod, per lb. . . . . 8

Haddock, per lb. . . . . 16

Herring, per lb. . . . . 10

Smelts, per lb. . . . . 8

Clownfish, per lb. . . . . 25

Croaker, 3 for . . . . . 25

Farm Produce—

Eggs (Island), fresh, per doz . . . . . 20

Butter (Delta creamery), per lb. . . . . 35

Best dairy . . . . . 30

Butter (Cowichan creamery), per lb. . . . . 40

Cheese (Canadian), per lb. . . . . 25

Lard, per lb. . . . . 12@14

Mutton, per lb. . . . . 10@12

Veal, per lb. . . . . 12@14

Pork, per lb. . . . . 10@12

Fruit—

Bananas, per doz . . . . . 30@ 35

Lemons (California), per doz . . . . . 25

Lemons (small), per doz . . . . . 25

Apples, per bushel . . . . . 5@ 6

Oranges (California), per doz . . . . . 40

Nuts (all kinds), per lb. . . . . 20

Poultry—

Dressed chicken, per pair . . . . . 1.50@ 1.75

Ducks (Island), per pair . . . . . 1.80@ 2.00

Ducks (brants), per pair . . . . . 85

Ducks (Eastern) per pair . . . . . 1.00@ 1.20

Turkeys (Island), per lb. . . . . 25@ 30

Turkeys (Eastern), per lb. . . . . 18

The whiskey that touches the right spot every time is Jesse Moore; to be had from all first-class dealers.

## LUMBER

## Lake Bennett, Caribou &amp; Closeleigh

## SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., MILL-HAVEN, LAKE BENNETT, SKAGWAY, BONNETT CARIBOU.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

P. G. COPELAND,

A. D. LEWIS,

H. ANDERSON,

Skagway, Bonnett Caribou.

USES FOR LEMONS

No family should be without lemons. Their uses are almost too many for enumeration.

The juice of a lemon in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women, is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.

A dash of lemon juice in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

A teaspoonful of the juice in a small cup of black coffee will almost certainly remove a bilious condition.

Glycerine and lemon juice, half and half, on a bit of absorbent cotton, is the best thing in the world wherever it may be applied to moisten the cuticle of fingers and nail, and loosens the cuticle more satisfactorily than can be done by the use of a sharp instrument.

The finest of manicure acids is made by putting a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of warm water. This removes most stains from the fingers and nail, and loosens the cuticle more satisfactorily than can be done by the use of a sharp instrument.

Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the article in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is of long standing, but the remedy never fails.

Plumbago

# The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability!

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (excluding the city) and United States at following rates:

One year ..... \$1.00  
Six months ..... 300  
Three months ..... 40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 9 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 9 p.m. consult the night editor.

## THE WAR.

The transport of troops across Portuguese territory from Beira is not quite as important now as it was a short time ago. It is rather surprising that advantage was not taken of this route some time ago so as to send a relief force to Mafeking. The distance from Beira to Salisbury, which is on the line of railway to the Cape, is approximately 300 miles. There is no railway from Beira inland, but there is a telegraph line.

Very little news has come through during the last two days, and everyone is a great deal at sea as to what is going on. The withdrawal of Gen. Colville and Col. French from the country east of Bloemfontein cannot be understood as an abandonment of any determined plan. The movement was probably only a temporary one and simply intended to keep that part of the country clear of the enemy, while the general advance was being arranged.

No word has come from the western border for several days, and we have not been told what has become of Col. Drummond's 3,000 men, with the pontoon train, who started apparently for Mafeking about ten days ago, nor that other force which set out for Griquatown some two weeks ago, the movements of which the despatches said would be worth watching.

The several columns that were moving northward through the Free State to join Gen. Roberts have not been reported for several days.

Perhaps the most significant piece of news is that Lady Roberts is going to Bloemfontein. This indicates that the way is perfectly clear and that her husband is in no wise disturbed by Kruger's threats, and also that he has too important work in hand to permit him to leave the front.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales will evoke expressions of sympathy and indignation from everyone, except the comparatively few ill-conditioned people who are inspired by hatred for everything appertaining to royalty. It is difficult to believe that even among such there will be any other feeling than one of gratification that the would-be assassin's bullet missed its mark. The Prince of Wales has lived in the full glare of the "fierce light which beats about a thorn" for nearly sixty years. He has not always escaped criticism, and perhaps for some of it there may have been foundation; but not even his worst traducers have denied that he is anything other than a straightforward, honest-hearted, kindly thinking man, who does his duty with rare fidelity and good humor. On countless occasions he has displayed that greatest of all qualities in a prince, tact. His position is one of no small difficulty. It calls for peculiar qualities of mind and heart, and the fact that he is the most popular prince who ever held the title is the best proof that he possesses those qualities in an eminent degree.

The Prince has been accustomed to mingle with the people in true democratic fashion. Doubtless like many private individuals, he did not disdain precautions for his personal safety, but if he took them, no one was much the wiser. There need be no occasion for surprise that it was at Brussels that the attempt was made upon his life. Brussels is a hotbed of anarchists, and just now we suppose there are a good many Boer sympathizers among its population. But it is a comment upon national gratitude to think that in Belgium's capital—Belgium, whose very existence as an independent country is due to the guarantee of Great Britain—the heir to Britain's throne should have his life put in jeopardy by an assassin.

## DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Doctor. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanent cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Flower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, &c., Buffalo.

We are sure that we voice the sentiments of the people of this city and province when we express the heartiest thankfulness that His Royal Highness escaped without injury, and add the hope that he may be long spared to enjoy the esteem in which he is held by the people of his royal mother's Empire. God bless the Prince of Wales."

## THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

The visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty to Ireland is an event of much interest. Nearly forty years have rolled away since she last met her Irish subjects in their own home, forty events to herself as well as to the nation. Her reception has been hearty; and we are confident that her presence in the Emerald Isle will do much good. There were those who thought that a visit to Dublin at this time might be attended with some measure of personal danger; but this we never believed. Even if it were, Her Majesty would not for such a reason shrink from doing her duty. She is known to possess prominently that most regal of qualities, courage, which is indeed a characteristic of the family from which she is descended.

This visit to Dublin has and is intended to have only one meaning. It is the highest recognition which the Empress-Queen can give of the loyal devotion of the Irish soldiers to the flag and Empire. When story after story came from South Africa of how the Irish regiments were nobly sustaining their traditions of dauntless valor and splendid loyalty, it came into the mind of the Queen that she would go to Ireland and there give the thanks of herself and people for the heroism of those to whom she had graciously given permission to wear the Shamrock. It was a woman's thought; for in all things the womanly side of Her Majesty's character stands out prominent. There is something extremely touching about it. We read in the stories of chivalry how, when the fighting men came home from many a bloody field, the chieftain's wife and her maidens came out to meet them in token of their thankfulness. Many an artist has chosen such a scene for his skill, and depicted womanly youth and beauty greeting the battle-stained veterans from the castle gate. But the Queen does not wait for the heroes to come to her. She could not go to them, but she could go to their mothers, their wives, their sisters, their sweethearts and tell them how she, and how people everywhere, esteem the noble work done by their loved ones on veldt and kopje. The heart of a true woman inspired a womanly deed, and unless the world has all gone wrong, that simple deed will accomplish more than the eloquence of statesmen or the wisdom of legislation.

## A CABINET OF CURIOS.

No. 1. Martin, Joseph; came from Manitoba, remarkable for his belligerency, being always in a row with some one; served the people, so he says, in his original habitat until he became obnoxious to the powers that be, when he was paid \$15,000 or some such sum to clear out and let the dear people fight their own battles; has a marvelous faculty for putting his foot in it; can make more blunders in a given space of time than any other public man in Canada.

No. 2. Yates, J. Stuart; native born; remarkable for nothing in particular.

No. 3. Curtis, Smith; came from Manitoba; deaf; never did anything worth talking about.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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## MORE HYSTERICS.

It is a barren week that does not bring forth something to send the so-called metropolitan newspapers of the United States into hysterics. The cause at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena. This is described as something quite monstrous. It affords one more reason why the British Empire should be wiped off the face of the earth. Why should this good and great person be sent to St. Helena? ask the hysterical folk in a variety of language and with much passion. "The United States did not keep any Spanish generals long in captivity" they say; and so on for column after column. We suppose that General Cronje has been sent to St. Helena because, being a prisoner of war and a very important one, it was desirable to keep him somewhere in safety until the war is over. He is not being punished for a crime, as the San Francisco Examiner says. He committed no crime. He has simply been a victim to the fortunes of war. When the war is over he will be set at liberty.

So far as St. Helena goes, it is rather a comfortable sort of place for a prisoner of war to find himself. The island is not very large; but it is an attractive sort of place by nature. It is not especially distinguished for social gayety; but he must be a poor sort of a fellow who cannot spend a few months there in comfort. To be sure Napoleon died there; but more people die in their beds than anywhere else, yet we never heard this, alleged as a reason why we should

not go to bed. It is true also that Napoleon was very lonely and much worried by his few years' residence on the Island; but Cronje is not Napoleon. The difference between his home in the Transvaal and the accommodation which St. Helena will offer him will not be as great as between Fontainebleau and Longwood. Moreover, Napoleon was eaten up with a sense of his personal importance. He fancied every one to be in a conspiracy to put slight upon his dignity. It is only necessary to read the details of his life there to be surprised that there could be such infinite littleness of character of a man, who bade fair at one time to rule the world, and whom we are all agreed must be accorded a place among the earth's greatest sons. Cronje, on the other hand, will vex himself with no such harassing thoughts. He will doubtless accept his short imprisonment with equanimity and return home when peace has been made, with a sound digestion and a clearer understanding of the relative proportions of all Boerdom and the British Empire.

## THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The appointment of Mr. Ryder to the post of finance minister of this province cannot be justified by any conceivable reason. In all seriousness it raises a very grave question in everyone's mind. Taken in connection with his astonishing blunder about the British Columbia Southern grant, his absurd attack upon certain newspaper men who have opposed him, and his very extraordinary conduct ever since he has been in public life in this province, it presents a problem that is perfectly inexplicable, if we credit Mr. Martin with ordinary intelligence. To-day he is going to ask the Liberal party of this province to recognize him as their leader, and he expects them to accept as a minister to take charge of the finances of this province, an inexperienced young man, who has lately been running a little variety shop in a remote town and who was looking for a job of some kind when Mr. Martin encountered him. Does such an act as this indicate that Mr. Martin is in possession of ordinary sound judgment?

Really the matter has assumed a very serious aspect. For several months the money of this province is to be subject to the control of a man who would find it difficult to secure employment with any firm for which he has recently worked, not because he is morally perverted, but simply because of his utter lack of capacity. What can the Lieutenant-Governor be thinking of to permit such a thing?

## MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We must ask the Vancouver Province to correct its statement in regard to the effect of the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company. Our contemporary says that if the Coal Company's title is set aside the property will go to the Railway Company. This is so very inaccurate that, even allowing for the characteristic recklessness of the Province, the statement must have been made in ignorance of the facts. Following are the salient facts in this connection, which we state briefly, so that they can be readily grasped:

The land which the government has attempted to convey by the letters patent to the New Vancouver Coal Company to correct its statement in regard to the effect of the suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company. Our contemporary says that if the Coal Company's title is set aside the property will go to the Railway Company. This is so very inaccurate that, even allowing for the characteristic recklessness of the Province, the statement must have been made in ignorance of the facts. Following are the salient facts in this connection, which we state briefly, so that they can be readily grasped:

The claim in the suit against the Coal Company is that the land under the harbor belongs to the Province; the Railway Company claims that the 200 acres belonged to the Dominion.

If Mr. Martin's contention is right and the land belongs to the Province, then it never belonged to the Dominion, and if it never belonged to the Dominion, the Railway Company never had any title to it.

If the government succeeds in its suit against the Coal Company, the claim of the Railway Company to the 200 acres will be jeopardized, if not wholly cut away.

If the Province will ask any lawyer, or it will simply look up the matter for itself, it will see that it is wholly wrong in saying that, if the Coal Company loses, the Railway Company will get the land.

A petition is being circulated asking for the opening of Birdcage Walk so as to connect with Carr street, and it is proposed if this is done to call the thoroughfare to the Dallas road thus established "Government street south." We hope the project will be successful. There is now no direct thoroughfare to the beach. Menzies street is the nearest approach to it, and this is too narrow after Simcoe street is passed, owing to the tramway having its line there. The proposed prolongation of Government street will give the most direct line to the Dallas road, and also will afford a better way of reaching Caledonia park and Beacon Hill park than is present available.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine induced me to try this syrup, and as I had tried it, and it proved successful, I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. 25 cents a bottle."

Miss Gushy—Ah, professor, it was easy to see that your singing was from the heart!

Prof. Von Grawle—No, madame, id iss vrom der diaphragm. Der tones iss nod good venn der herzt iss.—Chicago Tribune.

When taken at the proper time a little Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey will prevent a cold.

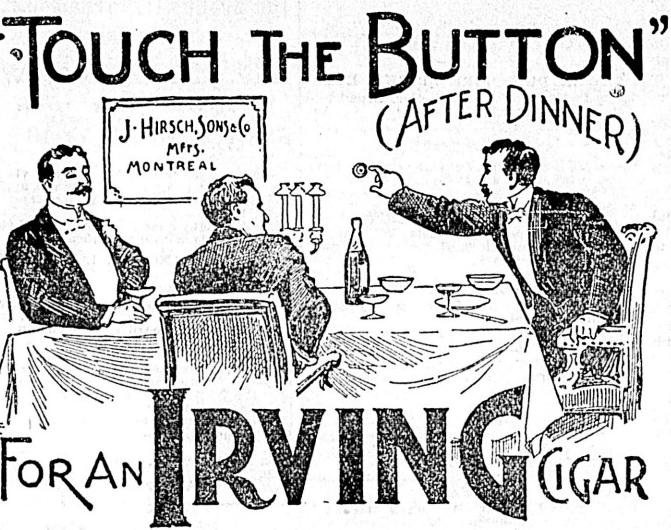
## JUST RECEIVED!

By Express, Direct from London, England, a full line of

## FOX'S

## New Patent Spat Puttees.

## GEO. H. MAYNARD, I.O.O.F. Block, 85 Douglas St.



Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents, Victoria, B.C.

## A SKETCH OF BULLER.

Relief of Ladysmith an Achievement  
Adding Much to His Military Credit.

Though nothing can displace Lord Roberts from his position as the hero of the campaign in South Africa, so far as it has proceeded, undoubtedly Sir Redvers Buller is the hero of the hour. His dogged determination in the face of difficulties which seemed well nigh insurmountable, thoroughly merit the tribute paid to him yesterday from one end of the Empire to the other. It is only now being recognized how terrible was the task set him—a task which Continental military experts declared to be impossible—and to-day has his reward. It is, therefore, a pleasure and a duty to recall once more, though most of the details must be fresh in the minds of our readers, his previous services to Queen and country. He comes in all the world knows of a famous West country stock, apt as so many of our county gentlemen are wont to do, he determined to make the army his profession. He was gazetted to the 60th Rifles when he was 19, and within two years gained powder at the storming of the Taiping forts in China, and returned home with a medal and two clasps. Then for ten years he endured the usual but somewhat monotonous routine imposed upon a regimental officer in times of peace. As captain of the 60th he had the good fortune to serve under the present Commander-in-Chief in the Red River expedition; so ably did he conduct himself that Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed him on his staff in the Ashantee war, which followed soon after. He occupied a similar position through the Kaffir and Zulu wars of 1878-79, and it was here that he won the Victoria Cross. Here is the record, as given in the cold and formal language of the Gazette:

"He assisted, while hotly pursued by the Zulus, in rescuing Capt. C. D'Arcy, who was retreating on foot, Col. Buller carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rear guard. On the same day and in the same circumstances he was promoted to a place of safety. Lieut. C. Everett, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him, later on in the same manner, Col. Buller saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, who was completely exhausted and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within 80 yards of him."

It was as chief of Wolseley's intelligence department that he took Graham's Brigade across the desert in the famous night march from Kassassin to Tel-el-Kebir, which ended in the overthrow of Arabi. Later on he served with great distinction at El-Teb, and he saved the situation at the desperate little battle of Tamai. As Mr. Charles Lowe says in his most interesting book, "Our Greatest Living Soldiers," "Buller's square, composed of the 'Gay Gordons,' the Royal Irish, and the 60th Rifles, amongst the ranks of whom he had first won his spurs, had been assailed in the same furious manner as that of Davis, but had blown away all opposition to its advance, about 500 yards on the right rear of its fellow-brigade, to whose support it now moved up steady and machine-like, as in a parade. Encouraged by the splendid steadfastness of Buller's embattled men, Davis disputed the way, and then the two brigades began to rain such an infernal fire of bullets on their savage foe that the latter were forced to break, and the day was won."

In the first and—as it unhappily proved—abortive Soudan campaign, Buller was again most conspicuous. When the gallant Stewart fell at Abu Klea, Buller, still chief of the staff, was sent to conduct the most difficult and dangerous retreat from Mettemeh to Korth.

From that time to this Sir Redvers Buller had no field service. He succeeded Lord Wolseley as adjutant-general, and subsequently, on the expiration of the Duke of Connaught's term of service, he took over the command at Aldershot. Of his recent exploits we need not speak, for they are too fresh in all our memories. This great tribute must, however, be paid to his influence over those who served with or under him, that never for one moment of his darkest fortunes in South Africa did his troops shake in their confidence in "Old Buller," as they affectionately called him.

## J. & J. TAYLOR'S

## Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors.

## Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

115 Government St.

Steamboat and Express Safes.

For Sale Everywhere

## APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin,

Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for

for their own "a" counter's stocked with

"Jesse Moore."

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Southampton.

## VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel of Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the off of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Thursday, April 5.		Friday, April 6.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
1:00 a.m.	8.4 feet	2:00 a.m.	8.6 feet.
5:40 a.m.	9.0 feet.	6:00 a.m.	8.3 feet
1:10 p.m.	2.5 feet.	2:00 p.m.	2.8 feet.
9:30 p.m.	7.4 feet.	10:30 p.m.	7.4 feet

## MARINE INSURANCE

Skagway and Northern Points.

HEISTERMAN &amp; CO.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss &amp; Co.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

For a nice 25-cent midday lunch try the cosy old Boomerang.

Clarke &amp; Pearson, sole agents for McElroy's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Easter cards in new and beautiful designs at the Victoria Book &amp; Stationery Co., Limited.

Weiler Bros., agents for Liberty Goods, Art Cretonnes, Satinets, Dimities, Madras Muslins and other Drapery materials.

G. &amp; J. Tires are the easiest tires to repair. See them on Ramblers at Weiler Bros.' cycery.

Awnings made to order. Carpets taken up, beaten and relaid. Upholstering in all its branches. Weiler Bros.

Pleasant furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, suitable for general use by the day or month. Apply Poodle Dog Restaurant.

Rambler bicycle bearings are famous for lasting and light running qualities. Inspect Ramblers at Weiler Bros.' cycery.

Improved Telegraphic Service.—Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. Telegraphs for the Western division, has just returned to Vancouver from a trip through Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon and New Denver, which was undertaken to look over the arrangements for the new line about to be installed from Vancouver to those points. The new line will give a more direct service between the points mentioned. It will be worked in duplex between Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson, enabling the company to give a good service between those points and a greatly improved local service in the Kootenay.

Floral Concert.—The children who are to take part in the floral concert will meet for practice at the A. O. U. Hall, Yates street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp.

Excellent Map.—The Daily Mail map of the Boer republics, for sale by Hibben &amp; Co., is the clearest and latest one issued. It shows both railways and highways.

Rissland-Powell.—Mr. Herrmann F. L. Rissland of London, England, and the Naval Yard, Esquimalt, was invited in residence early yesterday morning by the Rev. J. D. P. Knox, to Miss Celia Gortner, youngest daughter of ex-Alderman George Powell, at his residence, 161 Menzies street. The room was nicely decorated with flowers, the bridal party standing under a wedding bell of calla lilies and daffodils. The bride was given away by her father and looked charming in her travelling dress of blue cloth trimmed with white satin and lace with hat to match. She was attended by Miss Hattie Newbury, while the groom was supported by Mr. William Brodrick. Mr. and Mrs. Rissland left by the steamer Victorian for a tour of Lower California and on their return will make Victoria their home.

## For Sale or Rent

Medium-sized Cottage, with good garden; within a few minutes walk of the Fountain.

A Choice Corner Lot, same neighborhood; easy terms.

A nice Cottage and large garden, on Flisgar street.

A good House and two lots, facing on Beacon Hill Park.

A very good Cottage and three lots, just off Cook street.

APPLY

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent

34A GOVERNMENT STREET.



## An Exact Science

Prescription filling requires exact knowledge and exacting care. To make the best effect from the use of a remedy you must have that remedy carefully put together. We know how to mix best things together to make medicines. Our work is an exact science—no guess work.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,  
98 Government Street, near Yates  
Two Doors South of Old Stand.

## Mr. Martin's

## Revenge

Selecting Men Who Cannot Win to Heap Ridicule on the Governor.

Probability That Premier Will Resign If Turned Down by the Liberals.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council Decide to Bring Out a Candidate.

Mr. Joseph Martin, premier of British Columbia by the will of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, but against the wishes of the electors, has given British Columbians a number of surprises since he undertook the task of forming a cabinet. At first—his ability as a politician having been greatly overrated—there were some who thought he would succeed in forming a reasonably strong government and perhaps make a close run. His first selections for the cabinet made a few of these believers in the Premier change their views. Still more fell away when the Hon. George Washington Beebe was selected as provincial secretary, while the Hon. Colin S. Ryder, as finance minister, was the last straw. Now the men who would vote for a Martin candidate in any constituency can be counted without any great difficulty. The more the appointments are discussed the greater is the wonder as to what is really in Mr. Martin's mind. He cannot possibly hope to win and in consequence those who know him best have concluded that his object in selecting the man he is simply to get even with Lieutenant-Governor McInnes for not calling on him to form a government at the time Mr. Semlin was asked to undertake the task and when Mr. Martin would have had fair chance of success. He no doubt feels sure that the Lieutenant-Governor passed him over until he had made himself an impossible as a political leader in British Columbia by his actions and quarrels with friends.

Another Forgery.—The police have in hand another case similar to the one in which Samuel Brakes alleges that his name was forged to letters to the city council and the press. In yesterday morning's Colonist there appeared an advertisement signed "John Arnason, Empire Hotel," in which a desire for matrimony was expressed. Mr. Arnason denies that he wrote the advertisement or had it inserted, and has asked the police to assist him in locating the forger.

Improved Telegraphic Service.—Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. Telegraphs for the Western division,

has just returned to Vancouver from a trip through Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon and New Denver, which was undertaken to look over the arrangements for the new line about to be installed from Vancouver to those points.

The new line will give a more direct service between the points mentioned.

It will be worked in duplex between Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson, enabling the company to give a good service between those points and a greatly improved local service in the Kootenay.

The story of how Mr. Ryder came to be a full-fledged cabinet minister is interesting. It appears that he sold out his little store in Union last week and came down as far as Nanaimo in search of something to do. Mr. Martin happened to go over to Nanaimo the day, and in the course of his lonely walks espied Mr. Ryder. Immediately it struck him "Here is a man who would be ideal for a few weeks' employment." That is just what Mr. Ryder wanted, and as \$223.33 1-3 a month was probably more than he had ever dreamed of earning in so short a time, he readily accepted. Mr. Martin brought him to Victoria and had him accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor and sworn in. The Governor now will not be able to say that the Premier has failed in forming a government; an appeal will be made to the people, Martin will be defeated and the Governor will have to suffer the consequences, according to the announcement of the federal authorities, and Mr. Martin's revenge will be complete.

To-day the provincial Liberal convention, which it is expected will formally declare against Premier Martin, will meet in Vancouver. The Island delegates go over on the Islander this morning. True, there are some Martin men among the delegates, but of all the Liberal associations on Vancouver Island, the one at Alberni alone instructed their representatives to vote for Martin and party lines.

This action of the Alberni association was taken at a meeting on Tuesday evening. Mr. A. W. Neil, M. P. P. presiding. The Liberals and Non-Parties have declared against Martin and party lines, while the Rossland association endorses the Martin platform but leaves the delegates free to vote for any leader.

DOGS FOR EXHIBITION.

Victoria Kennels Will Be Well Represented at Puget Sound Shows.

Twenty-four dogs representing Victoria kennels left yesterday morning for Tacoma in charge of Frank Turner, to be entered in the bench show of the Tacoma Kennel Club, which opened yesterday and continues until Saturday evening. Among the numbers were Mrs. Hitchcock's Great Dane; Dr. John Duncan's and Dr. Garesche's Irish setters, O. C. Bass' Gordon setter; Emil Pflueger's St. Bernards; five cockers from the Royal City Kennel, three of Mr. J. W. Crofton's cockers; Mrs. Bradley-Dane's five Irish and Scotch terriers; Mr. Pflueger's two English setters, and an English setter and pointer belonging to Frank Turner. These dogs will go from Tacoma to Seattle, where a bench show opens on Tuesday evening, and in addition Rev. J. W. Flintoff will send his fox terriers and Dr. G. L. Milne his cockers, English setters and greyhounds to Seattle.

## BIG HYDRAULIC PLANT.

Will Start Work in the Omicneca as Soon as the Season Opens.

Prediction That Premier Will Step Out If Convention Is Against Him.

A prominent Liberal, one of the officers of the local association, last evening advanced another solution of the mystery surrounding Premier Martin's action in taking Messrs. Beebe and Ryder into his cabinet. He expressed the opinion that they had been taken in so that Mr. Martin could go to the Liberal convention to-day and say that he had been successful in forming a government of Liberals, and that with the Liberals behind him he could secure political control of the province for the party. The deception is hardly likely to improve his cause, a majority of the delegates being opposed to his leadership.

Then comes the question of what Mr. Martin will do when "turned down" by the Liberals. The same gentleman was of opinion that he would immediately send his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor, adding that there was no other alternative.

## LABOR CANDIDATE.

Trades and Labor Council Decide to Nominate a Workingman.

At last evening's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council it was decided

Now ready 50,000 Native Sons Cigars  
each Havana filled \$70.00 per m.

If you are irregular or troubled with suppression write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, Box O.90, Bridgeport, Conn. and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. NO PAIN. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

## TO RENT FOR THE SEASON

## 150 Acres of First-Class Arable Land in North Saanich

The rent of this property can be a percentage of the crop obtained.

## Pemberton &amp; Son

45 Fort Street  
Victoria, B. C.

## E. G. PRIOR &amp; CO.

Offer the following seasonable goods

"Planet Jr."  
Seed Drills,  
Cultivators,

LIMITED LIABILITY.



Garden Tools, all kinds, Lawn Mowers, Hose Hose Reels, Lawn Sprinklers Etc.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, FARM MACHINERY, VEHICLES, ETC.

## Clothing Evolution

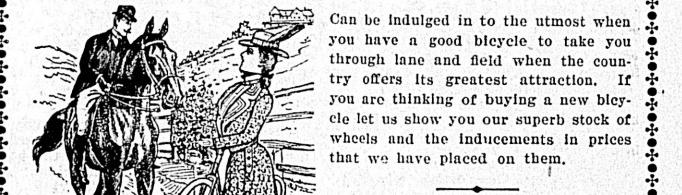
Ready-to-wear Clothing Is making great strides in the direction of Perfection of Fit and Finish

You should examine our Spring Stock of suits for Men, Youths and Boys.

The Low Prices will surprise you when you consider the Quality.

## W. &amp; J. WILSON 83 Government VICTORIA, B. C.

## The Enjoyment of Spring...



Can be indulged in to the utmost when you have a good bicycle to take you through lane and field when the country offers its greatest attraction. If you are thinking of buying a new bicycle let us show you our superb stock of wheels and the inducements in prices that we have placed on them.

M. W. Watt & Co.  
Agents for the COLUMBIA, CLEVELAND and CRES-CENT BICYCLES.

## SPRING Millinery Opening

The Spring Millinery Opening at the COLUMBIA HOUSE will be held on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20th

And Following Days. The latest styles from Paris and New York in Hats, Bonnets and Millinery Novelties will be shown, also the usual fine Assortment of the latest Blouses and Children's Whitewear.

MRS. VIGOR.

## Columbia House, 81 DOUGLAS STREET.

## TWO WEEKS

Only two weeks till Easter, when all the ladies will be wanting their new bonnets.

In calling your attention to this fact we would advise you to call as early as possible and make your selection, leave your order, as we will be able to give you better attention this week than next.

Our trimmers had to work overtime to keep up with the work last week, and as we near Easter we are always much busier.

BON-TON  
Millinery House

Mrs. E. H. SMALL

## E. F. RADIGER.

SUCCESSOR TO

## SPRATT AND MACAULAY.

New Wellington Lump and Sack Coal, per ton ..... \$5.50

New Wellington Washed Nut Coal for kitchen use, per ton ..... \$4.25

Best Dry Fir Cordwood, per cord ..... \$3.90

Best Fir Dry Cordwood cut and split to suit \$4.00 to \$4.75.

Weight and measure guaranteed. Prompt delivery.

## OFFICES.

88 Government street, in Gideon Hicks &amp; Co.'s Music Store. Telephone 404.

42 Yates street. Telephone 406.

82 Store street. Telephone 144.

## Money Voted For the Streets

Council Made a Long List of Appropriations Last Evening.

### New Drains, Permanent and Wooden Sidewalks and Macadamizing.

His Worship Mayor Hayward and the board of aldermen in special session in the committee room at the city hall last evening, wrestled with the question of street improvements in a very businesslike fashion, with the result that a long list of recommendations from City Engineer Topp, who had been asked to make a special report, were adopted.

Before taking up the engineer's report the council dealt with the matter of the private drain on Crescent avenue. This drain had been laid by two of the property owners on the street and afterwards taken over by the city, but Mr. Gore, one of the residents on the thoroughfare, has made connection with the same and has not paid his portion of the cost. How to collect from Mr. Gore was the question debated. After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the sanitary officer and the city engineer.

The city engineer's recommendations for street improvements were then considered. The first item recommended the appropriation of \$225 for vitrified pipe drain on Yates street, between Douglas and Blanchard streets. This carried.

Next on the list was an item asking for \$2,160 for the purpose of macadamizing Douglas street between Hillside avenue and Government.

Ald. Cameron opposed granting the appropriation. The sum asked for was too large, funds were low and other portions of the city required attention.

Ald. Beckwith made a strong plea that the sum should be granted.

Ald. Stewart was not opposed to voting the money, but believed that Government street should have the preference. They should take up the work of macadamizing where the work had been left off at Fisgard street and work northward.

Ald. Kinsman was of the opinion that Douglas street needed immediate attention and was in favor of making the appropriation.

After some further discussion the item passed.

The following appropriations were then voted with but brief discussion on each item:

For the laying of drains—

On Fifth street, from Hillside avenue, northerly, 310 feet of vitrified pipe, \$350.

On Government street, from James Bay bridge, northerly, \$200.

On Dallas road, box drains, \$100.

North Pandora, box drains, \$75.

On motion of Ald. Brydon the city engineer was instructed to lay an extension of the Stanley avenue drain from the terminus to Cedar Hill road, the cost not to exceed \$500.

For the work of macadamizing—

On Rock street, between Yates and Fairfield road, gravel, \$1,000.

On Burnside road, from Douglas street to the city limits (in places), \$200.

Rock Bay, between Bay and Orchard, \$225.

On Robert street, between Esquimalt road and Beach, graveling, \$115.

On Government street, from James Bay bridge to Courtenay, \$250.

On Chatham, from Government to Douglas, \$350.

For the laying of sidewalks—

On Superior, from Birdcage Walk, eastward, renewing 100 feet, \$34.

On the same street, westward, from Birdcage Walk, renewing 100 feet, \$117.

On Esquimalt street, from Yates, northward, renewing 260 feet, \$55.

On Milne street, from Stanley avenue, entirely new, 432 feet, \$52.

On Blanchard street, between Pembroke and Princess, renewing, \$20.

On Blanchard, between Queen's and Princess, renewing, \$30.

On Blanchard, southerly from Pembroke, renewing, \$22.

On Robert street, from Andrew, southerly, new, 300 feet, \$36.

On Walker street, north from the Esquimalt road, new, 315 feet, \$40.

On Andrew street, from Garibaldi road, southerly, new, 300 feet, \$40.

The list in the engineer's report being exhausted, Ald. Beckwith brought up the question of permanent sidewalks. A majority of the work recommended by the old council was then approved of and also that asked for by Ald. Beckwith on Yates street—the latter being as follows: North side of Yates street, from the Oriental hotel to Wharf street; south side, between Langley and Commercial alloy; both sides between Government and Broad.

On motion of Ald. Kinsman a further sum was added to the list appropriating \$150 for sidewalks on Alpha and Beta streets, where needed.

Ald. Williams desired that the question of street paving be then taken up, but the

## WHY DO YOU HAWK AND SPIT?

All the Distressing Symptoms of Catararr are Eradicated From the System by Dr. Chase's Catararr Cure.

Hawking and spitting become a habit whenever catararr prevails. People from warmer climates are shocked at what they consider our rudeness. But we can't help that. The droppings get into our throats, and to get relief we must hawk up the tickle matter and spit.

There is an even more disgusting symptom of catararr than hawking and spitting, for when the decay reaches the bone the breath becomes foul and offensive.

Until the discovery of Dr. Chase's Catararr Cure by the famous author of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, there seemed to be no permanent cure for catararr. The remarkable success of this remedy has added to the fame of the great physician, in whom the people of America have always had such great confidence.

Dr. Chase's Catararr Cure gives almost instant relief, and by its healing influence permanently cures catararr. It heals the ulcers, stops the droppings into the throat, counteracts foul breath, and restores hearing to those who have been made deaf by catararr.

Twenty-five cents a box at all dealers or by mail from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Hardware buy the most money. The highest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middleman out.

WADE & MCKEON, 44 Yates St.

council thought it would be premature to do so.

Ald. Cameron then moved two motions, which met with unanimous approval and carried—the first being that the telephone and tramway companies should be apprised of the unsatisfactory condition in which their employees leave the streets, and asked to redress the grievance; second, that the many old poles lying on the streets be removed by the owners if the parties owning them do not do so.

The council then took up the matter of the amending of the contract for curbing stone, and there was considerable discussion, but the matter will finally be dealt with at a future meeting.

MARINE GOSSIP.

Officers for the B. L. & K. N. Co.'s Boats on the Yukon River.

The steamer Victorian will leave from the outer wharf this morning.

Manager Potts of the B. L. & K. N. Co. leaves for the North on the steamer Amur, and will be accompanied by the following officers who are to command the company's steamers on Lake Bennett and the Yukon river: Steamer Nora, Capt. Rupert Clegg; pilot Capt. Webster; steamer Ora, Capt. Williams; pilot Capt. Brugge; steamer Flora, Capt. Campbell; pilot Capt. Martineau.

The cabin passengers from Victoria sailing for San Francisco on the steamer Umatilla last evening were: T. S. Saiter, J. L. Collom, D. K. Elliott and wife, J. M. Miller, M. Harrison, Miss Harrison and Mrs. R. L. Parkinson.

In a letter from Astoria to R. P. Ritter & Co., Ltd., Capt. Daley of the sealing schooner Hatzic reported that on March 31 he had 373 skins.

The Colonist is requested by the owner of the river steamer Sybil to say that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement in the Times of April 4 to the effect that Sybil has been chartered by the B. L. & K. N. or any other company operating steamers on the Yukon.

The Empress of China left Hongkong yesterday for Victoria and Vancouver, via Chinese and Japanese ports.

### PERSONAL.

Lewis Lewis has returned from a trip to California.

Capt. Langley was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

Dr. R. E. Walker of New Westminster is a guest at the Driard.

Postmaster Shakespeare returned yesterday from a visit to the Sound.

T. L. Graham late editor of the Times left for Vancouver this morning to accept position on the World.

GIVEN HIS CHILD.—An order was made in the supreme court yesterday granting to J. H. Irving, of Seville, the custody of his son, the boy, who was kidnapped by his divorced wife, Mr. Irving, his attorney and the child will return to the Sound city this morning.

TRADES COUNCIL.—The Trades and Labor Council last evening passed a resolution thanking Mr. Mulock for his minimum wages resolution, and endorsed a memorial to the Ottawa legislature asking the Dominion government to establish technical schools.

HORSES FROM CALIFORNIA.—Mr. J. A. McNeil, whom there is no better judge of horseflesh in British Columbia, just returned from California, bringing with him four splendid equine specimens, two consisting of a span of elegant bays, which were purchased at the sale of the Alberg Iron Works. Mr. McNeil made a special trip to the Bay City at the instruction of Mr. Sealbrook, and selected the animals from the famous stables of F. C. Talbot, of San Leandro. The team is a splendidly matched one of driving horses, and Mr. Sealbrook is to be envied of his purchase. The other horses—one a draught, the other a driving horse—were purchased by Mr. McNeil for his own purposes.

NOT QUITE A MATCH.

JEREMIAH—BRYAN thinks he resembles Lincoln.

JOSEPH—OH, NO! Lincoln's fame went all over the country; but he didn't have to carry it himself.

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NOT QUITE A MATCH.

## Strikes Ended By Arbitration

**Report of Satisfactory Working  
of Compulsory Law in  
New Zealand.**

**Troubles of Long Standing  
Quickly Settled by the  
New Plan.**

By Henry Demarest Lloyd in N. Y. Herald.  
When I landed in New Zealand, in February, 1899, I found it, like the rest of the world, in the flooding tide of a new prosperity, the revenue of the government increasing, manufacturing extending, new enterprises starting, labor busy.

As always happens in a country so fortunate as to have workmen intelligent enough to know what is going on, those here knew about this rising market and were striking everywhere for their share of it. They were demanding more wages, shorter hours, better conditions, or at least the restoration of advantages which had been taken from them during the preceding year.

I wanted to see a New Zealand strike and was taken to the New Zealand parliament house in Christ Church. This is a beautiful Gothic building, New Zealand miniature of the British House of Commons. A table ran along the centre of the hall; on each side of it three or four men, the brighter toilets and the better grooming of those on one side showing them to belong to a different class from those on the other, whose plain clothing and furrowed faces bespeak them to be working men. They were busy in controversy, and between them, at the head of the table, in the white wig of an English chief justice, was a judge of the supreme court of New Zealand. On benches under the windows were newspaper reporters and a number of spectators, belonging evidently to the same classes of society as the men sitting beside each other at the table. I know a strike when I see it, for I have seen a good many, including the Pullman strike at Chicago.

This looked like no meeting of strikers I had ever seen. It looked like a court room. But it was both. For five years there has not been a strike or a lockout in New Zealand that has not been held in a court room.

This was my introduction to the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand. Instead of being a scheme of visionaries, or Utopians, or theorists, it was forced upon the New Zealanders by the hard pressure of actual facts and by intolerable evils, in the paralysis of industry and the disturbance of peace, for which all other remedies have failed. The experiment was entered upon with the consent substantially of all parties in parliament, including some of the most successful business men in the colony. It is an experiment without parallel elsewhere in the world, and it is successful, has done lots of good and hurt nobody.

New Zealand had a terrible strike nine years ago, known as the maritime strike. It devastated the whole of Australasia. It was a war between classes, the only two classes practically which remain to be unorganized in modern society. It spread from the shipping world, where it began, into a great circle of related industries. Merchants and their clerks drove drays and loaded and unloaded merchandise; shipowners and their sons and friends took the place of sailors and stokers; the country went to the edge of civil war. The New Zealand minister of labor, William Pember Reeves, set himself in the following year to find a remedy to prevent the recurrence of struggles not less terrible in the sum total of losses than war itself. There had been no compulsory arbitration anywhere to serve as a guide; there had been no public conciliation or arbitration in New Zealand itself to supply any precedent. But New Zealand did not waste any time in beginning where others had begun. It took up the evolution where the others had dropped it and carried it forward. It was characteristic of the country that the new opportunity found the men fit for it.

The maritime strike was over, but other coming labor troubles clouded on the horizon, and most threatening of these, a possible strike of the government employees on the railroad. This, as the minister of labor said to parliament, would be the greatest possible calamity that could fall.

With the memory of the maritime strike before him and these other dangers threatening, the minister of labor set himself to study the most difficult labor problems. He investigated all that had been done in other countries—England, France, Germany, the Australian colonies, and the United States. The speeches in which he reported the results of his studies to parliament in introducing the bill, which he framed stand to-day as the best study which has been made of arbitration and conciliation. He found that the experience of other countries, confined as it had been to voluntary conciliation and arbitration, was a record of failure wherever it was most important that it should succeed, and of success only when success

was comparatively of little consequence. Seldom had a big strike been settled or prevented by voluntary conciliation and arbitration—the little ones.

He reviewed for parliament and the New Zealand public the three laws of Great Britain, passed in 1824, 1867 and 1872, all three dealing with the statute book. The "Conciliation and Arbitration Act" of France, which had eighty years of practical working, are a valuable example of what may be done by state intervention in industrial matters, but they have not put an end to strikes.

Mr. Reeves submitted his first bill to parliament in 1892. It was offered again in 1893 and in 1894. Three times it passed the lower house before the upper house would allow it to become law. So convincingly had the minister of labor marshalled the results of his studies of conciliation and arbitration in other countries, and defended his main point that compulsory was indispensable, that the bill at last, in 1894, passed without change in its fundamental principles, and with the concurrence of the leader of the opposition and several of its most important members—a most unusual circumstance in a country where party strife runs as high as it does in New Zealand.

The act has now been in operation five years, and with such general approval that recent amending acts have been passed almost without dissent. The law was proposed as an experiment—it is still regarded as an experiment by its author, and even by the judges of the arbitration court and by the country—but so far it has proved a workable experiment.

There has not been a strike of organized labor, with one insignificant exception, since its passage. It has harmonized all the labor troubles brought under its cognizance. The courts have been constantly strengthening themselves and the acts by their administration of it. Capital has not fled, but on the contrary, industries of all kinds have been flourishing as never before. There have been a few attempts to evade or disregard the decisions of the courts; these the judges have proved themselves fully able to control and punish. Although the decisions have almost all been in favor of the men, because it is a time of prosperity and their demands have been made on a rising market, the employers have found no serious embarrassment in complying with them, and some of the employers are the strongest supporters of the measure.

The compulsory arbitration law is not complicated. Its main points are: It applies only to industries in which there are trade unions. It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

Conciliation is exhausted by the state before it resorts to arbitration.

If conciliation is unsuccessful the disputants must arbitrate.

Disobedience to the award may be punished or not at the discretion of the court.

The compulsion of the law is threefold: compulsory publicity; compulsory reference to a disinterested arbiter—provided the disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily; compulsory obedience to the award.

It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to a legal code instead of the ordinary "rules of war." There is no "making men work by law" and no "fixing wages by law." The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and that if they cannot agree as to prices the decision shall be left to some impartial person and not fought out.

The state takes no initiative in setting arbitration in motion. The law acts only as one party or the other calls for it. It simply provides the law and the tribunal by which either party, employer or employee, may sue or be sued instead of striking or being struck.

No disputes can be considered except in trades where there are trade unions, and only where these trade unions have registered under the law. This is, first, to save the court from being overwhelmed by a flood of petty matters, and, second, because the disputes that threaten the peace and prosperity of society come from organized, not unorganized, labor.

There are two kinds of tribunals: Boards of conciliation and a court of arbitration, and in both the workingmen and the employers are equally represented by men of their own choice. There is a board of conciliation in every "industrial district," and the country is divided into as many industrial districts by the governor-general as seems advisable. There is but one court of arbitration for the whole country.

The boards of conciliation have four to six members, and are chosen every three years in each district by elections held separately by the associations of employers and the associations of employees. The boards on organization elect as chairman an outsider, "some impartial person, and 'willing to act.' The chairman votes only in case of a tie.

The court of arbitration consists of three persons, who hold for three years, appointed by the governor-general, and of the three appointees one must be chosen by him from men nominated by the workingmen and one from among men nominated by the capitalists. The third is a judge of the supreme court. This democratic representation of labor and capital insures to each throughout the proceedings that their interests are protected by men of their own class, familiar with the conditions of their life and industry.

Neither board nor court intervenes in any dispute of its own motion, but, like other courts, only when one of the parties or both appear before them. The compulsion in the law is not that the state of itself compels the parties to arbitrate, but that if one desires to arbitrate instead of fighting, the state says the other must not fight but arbitrate. The moment either side with a grievance, or any apprehension of a strike or lockout, summons the other before the board or court, it becomes a punishable offence for the workmen to stop work or the employer to close down. Both must keep on until the board or court has come to a final decision.

The court of arbitration is a court with ordinary and extraordinary powers. It can summon any party to a dispute which is before it to appear, and if he refuses, can proceed without him. It can enter and investigate any premises and question any persons there without warrant. It can permit any party who might appear to be joined in the proceedings to be present, and to give evidence as it thinks fit, "whether or strictly legal" evidence or not.

It has the power of other magistrates to take evidence at a distance. None of its awards can be set aside for any formality; it is required that they be not framed in a technical manner. They cannot be "challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in" in any court of justice on any account whatsoever."

An award of the court settles wages or other conditions for two years, if it does not specify a shorter time. Any workman may stop work or employer may shut down during arbitration or after an award if he can show the court a good reason, but if he wants to resume during the life of the award, he can do so only by obeying its terms. Violation of the award is not necessarily an offence. It is left to the court to decide whether it shall be punished or not, but of course the court does make such disobedience a punishable offence, and trifling with its decisions is likely to prove expensive amusement. A penalty of \$2,500 may be imposed for violation of an award. No more can be laid on any party, and no more can be exacted under any award from all the parties to it, but should a business men's association, trust or monopoly, or a great trade union think to secure

permanent immunity for a continued violation of an award, the court can bring it up before the court again and again and subjected to as many awards as necessary to make them good citizens. Such fines are enforceable in other courts as judgments, and if the property of a trades union or association of employers is not sufficient to pay the fine individual members are liable, but only to the amount of \$50 each.

He reviewed for parliament and the New Zealand public the three laws of Great Britain, passed in 1824, 1867 and 1872, all three dealing letters on the statute book. The "Conciliation and Arbitration Act" of France, which had eighty years of practical working, are a valuable example of what may be done by state intervention in industrial matters, but they have not put an end to strikes.

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The boot trade of New Zealand had been in continual ferment for many years, up to 1891, the year of the maritime strike. The relations between manufacturers and workmen had been those of constant antagonism and dissatisfaction. Suspicion, ill-feeling and a strong sense of injustice had been engendered on both sides. Some solution of the difficulty came at last to be felt by all as a necessity. This feeling was intensified by the shock given to everyone by seeing the country go to the verge of civil war in the maritime strike. One of the main causes of the friction and of the strikes which it caused had been the demand of the union that only unionists should be employed, and their insisting on "the custom of the trade" not to work with non-unionists. The Boot Makers' Union took the lead in opening the path to peace in 1891. They pressed the manufacturers to imitate them by joining together in association in order that then by conference they might find a basis for working with mutual concessions.

The outcome of this invitation from the bootmakers' trade union to the manufacturers of the colony was an acceptance, and a conference, which met in Wellington, the chief city of the colony. This conference resulted in agreement. The employers and the men established local and central boards of arbitration and conciliation on which members of both sides should be equally represented. They thus initiated the same procedure which the arbitration law afterward adopted.

But at this time manufacturers in Auckland, a very small minority of the whole trade, rebelled and would not abide by the results of the conference. What was known as the Auckland strike, an ugly, obstinate and expensive struggle, resulted and lasted about six months. The strike was won by a few rebellious manufacturers and they filled their shops with non-union boy labor. But their victory was dearly bought, for small factories started everywhere and competition became so keen that prices for their product dropped, and many of the manufacturers closed up their shops. The class of work turned out by the boy labor was inferior, because the boys did not learn the trade properly, and when their apprenticeship was finished worked for much less than able men journeymen, who suffered from uncertain employment and fluctuating wages.

These evils led to another conference after the strike, and an agreement was reached in 1892, which kept peace until 1895, having successfully arbitrated several disputes. Then followed disagreement, owing to the manufacturers having promulgated a new and harsh schedule of wages, rules and conditions, changing the men's position seriously for the worse. The men refused to accept the new terms.

Another disastrous strike would ordinarily have followed the action of the manufacturers when the agreement of 1892 expired in 1895. But in the meantime the compulsory arbitration law had come into effect, and the men, with the encouragement of many of the manufacturers, sick and weary with finding themselves back where they had been, after seven years of hard work to make strikes impossible, resolved to see if the new machinery of the state could not be used to put an end to this chronic war, and give them—what they had failed to get by private effort—lasting peace.

Under the act the men could have called the manufacturers before the court whether they wanted to come or not. But, perhaps because they thought a conciliatory tone was more becoming in appealing to a board of conciliation, they wrote their employers asking them if they would meet them before the board. The manufacturers assented.

The case went to the court of arbitration finally, the decisions of the court of conciliation being rejected by the workingmen. The court's award instructed the manufacturers to give union men employment in preference to non-union men, and this has since been followed generally by courts under the arbitration law, and has resulted in the fostering of trades unions.

The employer was expressly conceded the fullest control over the management of his factory, with full liberty "to introduce machinery without notice," with no restrictions upon output or method of working. The hours were limited to not more than nine in one day, nor more than forty-eight in a week. Extra pay for overtime was given. The number of apprentices to be employed in each department was definitely fixed. Ten dollars a week was established as the lowest rate to be paid. "The minimum wage" this is called.

To prevent sweating, it was required that the work should be done in the workshops. This settlement was achieved with average justice to all concerned, because, for one reason, the parties to the dispute had had to make public all the conditions of their industry, and to have them attested by witnesses and experts, handled in the ways usual in the courts.

At the end of a year another dispute arose. The bootmakers demanded that "employers shall employ members of the New Zealand Federated Bootmakers' Union in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it."

The employers demanded that "employers shall not discriminate between members of the New Zealand Boot Trade Union and non-members."

The court made its decision in the exact language of the employees. This time it made its award binding for two years, the full limit allowed, until September, 1900.

For six years, then, from September, 1894, until September, 1900, the manufacturers and the men in the boot trade will have been enabled, notwithstanding many serious differences, many of them still existing, to go on working. For six years in they will have had no strikes, no lockouts; there will have been no unexpected demands by the men, no sudden cuts by the masters.

These six years have been years of constant dispute, but there has not been one day of idleness, not one day of passion, not one blow struck. Both sides are still contending, but they continue to work and are prosperous.

When the two years' period expires, in 1900, the same peaceful means of settlement will be at the disposal of both sides, and both will no doubt, as they have already done, decide conciliation and choose compulsory arbitration, because it is compulsory and guarantees finality and certainty and equal conditions for all.

POINTS OF THE LAW.

It applies only to industries in which there are trades unions.

It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

If conciliation is unsuccessful the disputants must arbitrate.

Disobedience of the award may be punished or not, at the discretion of the court.

The compulsion of the law is threefold: compulsory publicity; compulsory arbitration; and arbitration by a disinterested arbiter, provided the

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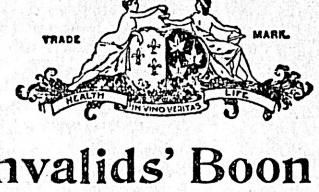
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### BRANCHES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.  
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

### AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.  
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.

IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.

IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, April 4-8 p.m.  
SYNOPSIS.

In this district the barometer has fallen again owing to the southern movement of an area of low pressure from the upper part of the province, which is causing cloudy weather and light showers. Rain is falling at Barkerville. In the Northwest Territories the low area has steadily advanced southward from Alberta; the weather there has been fair with a marked increase in temperature.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Mln.	Max.
Victoria	44	64
New Westminster	42	52
Kamloops	40	62
Barkerville	28	48
Calgary	30	64
Winnipeg	30	62
Portland, Ore.	46	58
San Francisco	50	62

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Thursday:  
Victoria and Vicinity—Light winds; partly fair, with occasional showers.  
Lower Mainland—Light winds; chiefly cloudy, with occasional rain.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, April 4.

## Deg.

5 a.m.	44	Mean.....49
Noon.....51	Highest.....54	
5 p.m.	51	Lowest.....44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... Calm.

Noon. .... 5 miles southeast.

5 p.m. .... Calm.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Sunshine—24 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.112

Corrected.....30.120

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.06

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

C. H. Holbrook. C. C. Potts.

G. A. Smith. Mrs. Caldwell.

T. H. Holme. John Jackson.

J. Sprague. E. Lane.

G. A. Smithy. J. C. Jackson.

Mrs. Milne. Mrs. Jackson.

Jas. Lee. N. M. Kelly.

J. A. Pringle. J. Fletcher.

Capt. Langley. F. Donsir.

Mrs. Willis. F. Stratford.

E. Tucker. W. E. Greaves.

Mrs. Tucker. C. Brown.

Miss Shaw. Mrs. Gordon.

Thos. Shaw. R. James.

Mrs. Shaw. P. James.

N. Shakespeare. H. V. Smith.

C. M. Schulz. Paul Brer.

Mrs. Schulz. F. V. Moffatt.

Jas. McNeill. Wm. Chilhaman.

F. F. Wilkie.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

J. Lucas. R. W. Feskey.

Dr. McClellane. Mrs. Kenneth.

Dr. Walker. W. H. Barton.

D. McPherson.

R. D. Blair. C. B. Morgan.

John Dockerill. F. Chaloner.

F. Downer. Mr. G. L. Davison.

LaMont. Rev. J. Wright.

Rev. Coombs. B. Gillis.

Rev. Stinson. O. B. Wignall.

Mrs. W. Vey. Geo. Mason.

F. McLaren. W. M. Harrison.

Thos. Harmon. W. H. Langley.

J. C. Devlin.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

J. A. McNeill. C. Lane.

E. & N. Ry. J. McNeill.

Young & Co. E. Lane.

G. R. Jackson. H. J. Brady & Co.

B. F. Calder. Nat. S. M. Cat.

W. A. Jameson. Mr. W. A. Bishop.

Speed Bros.

F. Verlike. Wm. & Earle.

A. McGregor & Son. W. H. Hayward.

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McQuade & Son. C. E. Shaw.

T. J. Trapp & Co.

## EXTRAVAGANZA.

The night was black—strangely black—and it was warm, silent, beautiful.

From the fields, the breeze bore a faint trace of wild flowers, subtle and intoxicating. There was a lake, and it melted into the deep shadows of the hills, and the hills were buried in the night. A dark form, perhaps a canoe, crept fair-like over the black ripples.

"Tom!" It was a voice toned like the mountain brook, and it came from a vague point in the darkness. "Tom, dear—I was listening at the key hole—when you asked papa—will you—"

"—!—!" The words smote the silence like the sharp crack of a thunder bolt.

"But don't be angry, Tom" (and the voice had become more human). "I couldn't help it. I wanted to be sure and come in at the right moment."

"You knew I was to drop a book—the last words I said. It was unfair to listen and—"

"Any way I didn't hear anything."

There was a pause, long enough for a woman to rearrange her wrap—and think. Then the music of the brook, softer than before—

"Tom!"

"What?"

"Tell me about it, please."

"Of course I will. It was all very commonplace. Your father was sleeping. I coughed low at first, then louder, until he woke up with a start and exclaimed, frightened-like, 'What do you want?'

"Your daughter I replied. He smiled then and said, 'My daughter, young man have always been brought up in extravagance, particularly Nell. Married life is very expensive, are you quite able to support two?' This was my second chance, and I said, 'I only wanted one!' and at the same time pushed over the dictionary, and you rushed in and kissed him. It was unromantic in every way."

"It was horrid—but lovely," and a duct of laughter echoed across the water, growing fainter in the distance.—James Ewen McIntyre.

## GOING ONE BETTER.

"Wear shamrocks on St. Patrick's Day?" said Oom Paul, as he read the Queen's most gracious order. "Begorra! I'll allow my Irish troops to carry shillelaghs!"

—

ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS

Mr. Sorby Quits  
In Disgust.

## Father of the Famous 'Harbor Scheme' Abruptly Leaves the Committee Meeting.

## Another Resolution Passed by Committee Unfavorable to the Project.

"Resolved, That this committee finds it impossible to make any estimate of the cost of the revetment wall, as proposed to be built by Mr. Sorby, owing to the want of detail drawings, specifications showing how the wall is to be built, length of same, distance apart of anchors, and other similar details, but they are of opinion from the information they have gained, both from men versed in such work, from engineers and from the best works on the subject, that the cost of the revetment wall would not be less than probably double the amount mentioned by Mr. Sorby, and would certainly cost considerably more than that its estimated form. That the committee beg to call the attention of the general committee to the fact that Mr. Sorby has altered his plans in many respects, the consequence of which is respects, that much valuable time has been wasted by the committee, and, as maintained by Mr. Sorby, are liable in future to be again altered and modified."

The passing of the above resolution was the outcome of a brief but stormy meeting of the committee on engineering in connection with the Sorby scheme at the city hall, yesterday morning. B. W. Pearce presided and there were present besides His Worship Mayor Hayward, ex-officio a member of the committee, Ald. Brydon, F. B. Pemberton and Mr. Sorby.

After the preliminary of the reading of the minutes had been observed, the chairman asked Mr. Sorby for a plan of the project. This was submitted, but Mr. Pearce was quite certain that it was not the original one. Mr. Sorby declared that it was and warmly resented Mr. Pearce's insinuation that it was not, remarking: "As my word is not taken I shall not remain at this meeting. You have made a statement which is absolutely without foundation."

Mr. Pearce—"If you will repeat that outside I shall have something to say to you."

Mr. Sorby—"Bosh!" leaving the room as he spoke.

The Chairman then remarked that Mr. Sorby's plans had been changed so often it was utterly impossible for the committee to properly investigate the scheme.

Ald. Brydon was of the opinion that the engineering committee was not competent to investigate the engineering phases of the plan.

Mayr. Hayward explained that it must be remembered that in the first place Mr. Sorby's plan, as far as the revetment wall was concerned, did not mention cement—it was proposed to have a dry rubble one. But the plan now includes cement without any allowance for the additional expense which would be incurred.

Ald. Brydon thought the Mayor was opposed to the scheme anyway, but His Worship denied this.

The Chairman thought the committee was competent to judge of the merits of the scheme from an engineering standpoint.

After some further discussion Mr. Pemberton submitted the above resolution, which was seconded by Mayor Hayward and carried, not, however, without a vigorous protest from Ald. Brydon. The meeting then adjourned.

In connection with the above Mayor Hayward had inserted a notice that at the next meeting of the council he will return to the council for reconsideration the report of the finance committee adopted by the city council on the 19th day of March last, recommending an appropriation of the sum of \$1,630 for the purpose of making test borings in Victoria harbor, together with the resolution relating to the adoption of the said report passed by the council on the same date.

## EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Miners in British Columbia Get Better Wages Than Are Paid in Western States.

Paul Johnson, manager and consulting engineer of the British Columbia Copper Co. at Greenwood, who is in charge of the construction of the large smelter being erected by that company, in an interview in the Vancouver World said:

"In Greenwood I am planning large smelter, which will do custom work also for the Boundary Creek country. This will be started with capacity of 300 tons per day, but can be expanded to one thousand a day if we think it will, to smelt 2,000 tons per day. In and around Greenwood the country has come up to the expectations I had of it when I came in first to size up the situation. There are very large ore bodies and the ores are mostly self-fluxing. This will necessitate the ores being smelted on the ground at local smelters at Greenwood and Grand Forks, and with the very cheap and good coke and coal from the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines, we will be able to do smelting up there as cheaply as in any place in the world, and the mining of the ore on a large scale will make a sure future for that country, because we know the ore bodies are there and they are immense, though of low grade. We are erecting a smelter now, and we hope to get still better railway connections with Vancouver and other coast cities, by the construction of the direct route to the Coast."

"I think the Boundary country will, in a few years from now, be one of the largest copper camps on this continent. There is not the slightest doubt about the future of the district, if the legislators of this province are not foolish enough to kill enterprises, as they are just growing up, by nonsensical laws with regard to eight hours' work and at the very high rate of pay of \$3.50 for eight hours. There are very large and extensive ore bodies in there, but at present they pay the highest wages for miners that are paid in any part of the world, and this will have to be changed."

"It is exceedingly difficult to compete in the Boundary district with supplies of every kind getting cheaper now, as they can be brought by rail, so that the miners' existence there is in every way pleasant, and price will consequently have to come down, as until the eight-hour is changed to a common-sense law of 10 hours, such as they have in all other parts of the world, capitalists will be afraid to invest money, knowing that while the laws are rather uncertain there are liable to be troubles on account of labor agitations and strikes."

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